

characters shading into each other in both regions though perhaps less frequently in the Atlantic Appalachian region, so that they appear to be in no way related to geographical or environmental differences or influences. Size, elevation or depression, color, sculpture, etc., are exhibited as might be supposed, in many and various facies, but the denticulation of the marginal lip of the aperture, or the presence of a tubercular callus or tooth on the parietal wall, or a tuberculoid lump or thickening at the base of the pillar, all of these last characters are inconstant and variable and are often present or absent in examples that are found in the same colony, at many if not all places, within the territory inhabited by the species of *Triodopsis*+*Mesodon* group.

In *Triodopsis levettei* from Arizona and New Mexico, as well as in *T. devia*+*Mullani* from the northerly region before indicated, "we find all the transitions from tridentate to toothless apertures occur." A comparison between 40 and 50 examples from Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, in addition to those previously contained in the National collection, indicate that *Mullani* is but a variety of *devia* as Mr. Binney has placed it³; and to quote Mr. Binney's remarks: "The variations of this species show very markedly the unsatisfactory character of our so-called genera. Here we have the typical *devia* as a *Mesodon*, though the variety is a true *Triodopsis*."

DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES OF NEW CHITONS—IV.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Plaxiphora Suteri, n. sp.

Shell resembling *P. biramosa* Q. and *P. superba* Cpr.; but girdle all over sparsely hairy, *without the least indication of pores or sutural bristles*. Valves smooth, with slight growth-wrinkles, the diagonal rib but slightly indicated. Ridge with a chestnut band with a stripe of green on each side of it, the pleura and lateral areas uniform blackish olive. Girdle blackish with chestnut hairs. Interior blue, fading to white on the sutural-plates. Length about 45, breadth about 25 mm.; (specimens all curled and contracted).

Tinaru, Sumner and Port Lyttelton, S. Island, N. Z.; (H. Suter).

A young specimen has the earlier formed portion of each valve light brown, spotted with white. This is probably the normal coloring of the young shells.

³Manual Am. Land Shells, p. 119.

Ischnochiton elizabethensis, n. sp.

Shell small, elliptical-oblong, elevated at an angle of about 105° ; carinated, the side-slopes somewhat convex. Color whitish or buffish-olive, finely and closely mottled all over with light olive-green, or having angular patches of olive at the sides of each valve; sometimes with black-green triangles on the ridge of some valves (valves ii, iv, vii, viii); the posterior margins of valves more or less tessellated light and dark. Girdle indistinctly tessellated with numerous small green bars or patches.

Intermediate valves not beaked. Valves finely granulated throughout, *the sculpture closely resembling that of Trachydermon cinereus* L. Lateral areas slightly raised. Posterior valve having the central mucro somewhat prominent, posterior slope concave.

Interior bluish, with a pair of darker green rays in each intermediate valve; the inflected posterior margin tessellated. Sutural plates small, separated by a very wide, straight, smooth sinus. Anterior valve having 10, intermediate valves 1-1, posterior valve 11 slits; teeth smooth and sharp; slit-rays showing as whitish lines; posterior tooth in intermediate valves short, removed from the posterior margin of valve by about its own length. Eaves narrow.

Girdle densely clothed with smooth, flattened imbricating scales.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 7 mm.

Habitat: Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.

This little species closely resembles *Trachydermon cinereus* L. (*marginatus* auct.), or *dentiens* Gld., in sculpture and coloration, but differs from them in the totally diverse girdle-covering. I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Sowerby for specimens. It is the *Ch. marginatus* of his useful "Marine Shells of S. Africa," p. 50.

 NOTICES OF NEW JAPANESE MOLLUSKS, II.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Siphonaria sirius n. sp.

Shell oblong, polygonal, low-conical with subcentral, erect, apex; *primary ribs all single, generally 7, strongly elevated and white; interspaces wide, dark brown, radially finely ribbed. Interior brown-black, the larger ribs indicated by white rays; Siphon occupying a single rib, never a double one. Cavity with a white callus (rarely*